SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1885.

THE BUR to-day consists of twelve page Our friends should see that their neces ishes them with the entire paper.

The regular circulation of THE BUN for week ending Nov. 21, 1885, was:

Sunday. 121.5.36 Phiraday 56.756 Monday 67.407 Friday 86.390 Juscoay 66.719 Saturday 86.798 Wednesday 66.666 Weekly 54.578 . 09 7.850 Total for the week

THE SUN will not receive any advertisements o it through W. L. Beadnell of 270 West Which are sent to it t Twenty-third street.

Telpherage.

Telpherage is a new and cheap method of transportation which was successfully tried in England last month, and is defined as the transmission of goods and passengers by means of electricity without engineer, brakeman, or train attendants.

It was the conception of the late Prof. FLEEMING JENKIN, and has been perfected with the assistance of other men of science and practical electricians, until at last a telpherage company has been formed and an experimental line about a mile long constructed in Surrey, in England. The purpose of this particular telpher line is to carry dry clay from clay pits to a railroad.

A continuous stream of light trains is propelled by electricity along an elevated rod. A double set of steel rods, three-quarters of an inch in diameter and eight feet apart, is supported on wooden posts standing about eighteen feet above the ground, and an electric locomotive, absolutely controlled from the engine house draws skeps or buckets. hanging by travelling wheels from the steel line. Each of these buckets weighs 101 pounds, and carries 250 to 300 pounds of clay, but because of their even distribution and somewhat wide separation the strain on the steel line is small, although the total weight of the train and clay is about two tons. The rate of speed is four to five miles an hour, for which only two electric horse-power is necessary. The electro-motive force is automatically kept the same, whatever the number of trains running, so that the starting or stopping of one telpher train in no way affects the speed of the remainder. The dynamo can be driven by

either steam or water power. The experience in the construction of this line shows that a similar line could now be put up at short notice for a total cost of only \$6,000, including engine, dynamo, permanent way, and five trains, with locomotives, to carry 100 tons daily, the working expenses, all told, being less than six cents per ton per mile upon the material carried. A double line ten miles long, worked heavily, would carry material at four cents per ton per mile

Nobody expects that telpherage will come into serious competition with the large railways. Its function is to do cheaply the work of horses and carts and light horse railroads. It can be easily put up and carried over uneven ground or across streams high fences, and deep ditches, and a telpher line will not interfere with agriculture, since it runs above fields and pastures. It is, more over, in itself a source of power which can be simultaneously tapped at any desired points and made to assist in the work of the farmer. For instance, on the occasion of the experiment, a turnip cutter was put into operation by means of a motor connected

As Nature, the scientific authority from which we obtain these facts, remarks, "the slight flash seen when Lady HAMPDEN lifted the little box on the table in front of the engine house marked the beginning of a new departure in electro-technology." For many purposes telpherage sceme likely to prove of great value. A telpher line, rapidly and cheaply constructed, can be run at small cost where an ordinary railway would seriously disturb the operations of agriculture.

Aerial Navigation.

The paper read by Gen. RUSSELL THAYER before the Military Service Institution at its last meeting discloses the real extent to which the new art of steering balloons has been carried. It is evident that the contrivance of Capt. RENARD, which after being successfully tried just a year ago at Meudon. has lately, in an improved form, achieved still better results, remains in the van of accomplished successes. The invention of the Brazilian aeronaut CESAR is still untested, and, after an expenditure of \$50,000, its inventor has not been willing to risk it even in a short trip from Rio Janeiro. Dr. Woelfert's machine, at Kiel, once accomplished a journey of 24 hours. in which it is said to have advanced a little against a northeast breeze; but it has lately dropped from notice, it being found that a more powerful motor was needed for propulsion against moderate winds. The Russian invention of Capt. Koszrowerz, which relies both on a screw and on sails or wings, has come to nothing thus far. The device the German engineer FISCHER for nding and descending at pleasure by condensing or expanding the gas in the balloon enables the traveller to go up and down in search of a current that is moving in his direction, and is unquestionably useful; yet it can hardly be classed with achievement in steering balloons against a wind. But Capt. RENARD and Mr. KREBS actually breasted a nine-mile breeze, and during such time as they could keep their electrical motor at its full power made headway at the rate of five miles an hour while the wind

was dead against them. It is evident that Gen. TRAYER's so-called dirigible balloss belongs to the class of proted rather than completed contrivances His motor is to be a compressor, coupled to a carbonic acid engine, with a reservoir into which the compressed air is forced. The energy thus confined is suddenly released. so as to get the effect of a powerful motive thrust forward. A second form of motor draws in the air by a powerful blower from the front, and expels it from the rear, so as to thrust the balloon forward.

Whether the pneumatic apparatus described by Gen. THAYER or the electrical power used by Capt. RENABD be eventually pted in navigable balloons, it is conceded that one of their earliest and chief applications will be in war. GASTON TISSANDIER, in a recent pamphlet, predicts their use also in ordinary transportation, when they shall have been increased to great lengths, in order to minimize the resistance of the air He speaks of balloous a quarter of a mile and even more than half a mile long, to which could be imparted the speed of express trains. The length approved by the Ordnance Board at Washington for Gen. THAYER's experiments is 367 feet. This baloon could sustain fifty-five tons, made of powerful machinery, ammunition, the weight of the crew, and so on.

Whatever may be the possibilities of dirigible balloons for ordinary transportation, they have already shown enough rudder power to insure their early adoption in war. They could travel by night, if it were neces- having gained nothing, neither Servia nor

sary to avoid hostile fire, and suddenly drop dynamite bombs upon a city or a camp with terrible results. Gen. W. N. HUTCHINSON, In a contribution to the Broad Arrow, is very confident that navigable balloons will soon be greatly used in war: "A large navigable, costing a merel trifle in commis-sion, could be made far more useful and destructive to

an enemy's possessions than any irenciad; yet many navigables could be built at a loss expense than one of those could structures, or even than a single big gun." Each corps in the French army is now provided with a captive balloon, equipped with a steam windiass. As Capt. BENARD has charge of aeronautics at the establishment formed by Col. LAUSSEDAT in 1877 at Meudon, he will no doubt exert himself to have navigable balloons introduced into the French service as soon as they have been sufficiently improved to authorize their con-

struction on a large scale. A Country Without Song Birds.

A garden without flowers, childhood with out laughter, an orchard without blossoms a sky without color, roses without perfume, are the analogues of a country without song birds. And the United States are going straight and swift into that desert condition Hard as was nature's law of the strongest and the survival of the fittest, the thrush, the black bird, the robin, the meadow lark, the linnet, the oriole, and all our feathered songsters would have held their own against natural conditions and balanced destruction with increase. But this beneficent polse of hostile forces has recently been ended, and fashion, cupidity, and murderous sport, separately warring on the song birds, have com bined to destroy them as completely as the buffaloes of the plains have been destroyed.

Within the observation of tens of thousands of living men the bisons were so thick as to obstruct travel in their seasons of migration on every road between the Mexican and British boundaries. HORACE GREELEY'S wagon was halted for hours on the Colorado trail to let the countless animals pass. It was impossible to travel through the herds at right angles to the lines of their march. LEWIS and CLARKE had to set a guard at night at every camp they made in the valley of the upper Missouri, to avoid being trampled to death by the thickly crowded animals, whose numbers compelled them to move by night as well as by day. Yet these royal beasts are gone. They have been laughtered for their skins by sordid hunters hired by sordid traders. They were killed off

so suddenly as to cause astonishment. Not quite so quickly, but just as surely, will our song birds go. For see the forces that are working their destruction. Chief among these is the cruel fashion among women of wearing bonnots ornamented with the wings or breasts of pretty birds, or the entire skins of birds, if handsome and not too large. This fashion has led to the organized killing of all the songsters for both emestic and foreign markets. The woods and orchards of Pennsylvania and New England supply the milliners of Paris as well as the bonnet makers of New York. A price having been put on the dead body of every pretty bird in the North, their murder in season and out of season is inevitable. We can speak of our knowledge of a place in Sag Harbor at the eastern extremity of Long Island, where dead birds of brilliant plumage are bought for cash at fixed scale rates.

So comprehensive is the desire to combine profit with sport, that a very close merchant four miles from Sag Harbor, in the lull of his business goes out with his gun to carn thirty, forty, or fifty cents by shooting songsters These collecting depositories for dead song birds, killed for city milliners, exist through out the Northern States. In all their meadows and woods men and boys armed with shotguns sneak and crawl to get pay for shooting music and life out of the sweet and beautiful creatures nature gave for the deight of the dwellers in the country. The destruction of the feathered choir by

the hunt for sport grows larger yearly. The

ownership of guns has ceased to be rare, and nas long ceased to be one of the attributes of manhood. Most young men and nearly all the boys of well-to-do parents possess them. There is no effective restraint on the murderous use of these weapons. Before nesting the uneradicated Saxon impulse to kill something that flies or runs has full vent. And, very unfortunately, somebody has devised for boys' amusement a weapon more deadly among birds than a shotgun. The pea-shooter gives no sound, and can be carried in the vest pocket, but so destructive is it in the hands of a skilful child that the Legislatures of some of the Western States were obliged to pass laws making the sale of the thing a mismeanor, and punishing the possession or use of it. Its principle is the bowstring, with the power in a three-inch loop of very strong vulcanized rubber. In Bridgehampton, on Long Island, is a liberty pole 110 feet high, surmounted by a copper gilt eagle six feet high. More than one ten-year-old child in that village has driven small pistol balls into the eagle with a pea-shooter which could be hidden in the hand. Two ten-year-old lads in that quiet and moral hamlet confessed this autumn that with pea shooters they had killed during the season fifty robins and other birds which frequent the gardens, orchards, and cemetery. Such boys exist all over the United States, and war on birds as things made to be killed.

To avert this disaster, legislation and social morality ought to be promptly invoked. But the strongest influence to save the plumaged singers from extermination will be village and town societies specially formed to protect them from molestation and slaughter.

The Check to Servia.

It is clear that the main column of the Servian army of invasion has suffered a severs reverse. Not only has it failed to carry he Bulgarian position at Slivnitza, but after two days' hard fighting it has been pushed back to the Dragoman Pass. Here, however, it should be able to maintain itself until strengthened by the Servian reserves, which are already near at hand. It should also be remembered that Sophia may be reached by a route south of the direct road through Slivnitza, and a Servian division is known to beapproaching the Bulgarian capital by this We shall probably learn within fortyeight hours whether King MILAN feels strong enough to resume aggressive movements, or deems it more prudent to sceept the peace which Prince ALEXANDER would no doubt be glad to offer.

Even should this little war be ended within the coming week, it will have had important results, so far as Turkey is concerned. It will have cut the knot of the Boumelian imbroglio. In order to oppose the Servian invaders, Prince ALEXANDER has been forced to withdraw his forces from Roumelia, and that province can now be occupied by the Turkish soldiers, who have for some time been posted on the frontier. The Porte has it seems, despatched a new Governor to Philippopolis, and evidently hopes to find itself presently in a position to announce that the status quo has been reëstablished, and that the Berlin treaty remains the organic law of the Balkan peninsula. Bulgaria

Greece has any claim for compensation, and the Conference at Constantinople, having no longer any question before it, may as well adjourn sine die.

That is the profit which the Porte expe to gain from the miscarriage of the Serb scheme of conquest. But a peace brought about by the defeat and humiliation of the Servians might have very serious consequences for King MILAN. The popular discontent excited by the cost of placing his army on a war footing would be tremendous ly inflamed by a mortifying failure of the demonstration. The pro-Russian party among his subjects would be greatly encour aged, while his own partisans would lose faith in him. On the other hand, Prince ALEXANDER'S inability to retain Roumelle would be forgiven by the Bulgarians in view of the pressure put upon him by the Servian attack and of his gallant defence of his capital. He would acquire a hold on their affections which the Czar's emissaries might find it impossible to shake.

But, of course, the whole aspect of things may be changed in the course of a few days by a successful assault of the Bulgarian position at Silvnitza, or by a capture of Sophia, which would place Prince ALEXAN-DER between two fires, and no doubt compel him to retreat upon Tirnova. The Servians have force enough at their disposal, but it is thus far doubtful whether they have the strategic and tactical skill required for handling it.

Shall They Dance with Her?

Here is a question, asked by a young man of Boston, which suggests many thoughts and demands the most candid answer: " A dispute has arisen as to whether the young men I

our house could with propriety sak the servant girl to dance if met at a party. What says Tux Sus !" Fifty or sixty years ago a New England man in the same general situation as our

correspondent is now would not have thought of asking that question. The domestic service of families, even of those well to do, was ordinarily performed by daughters of neighbors, to whom it never occurred that they were letting themselves down in the social scale by going into the employment. They were engaged to help in the household. in which they stood on equal terms with the rest of the members, eating at the same table commonly, and joining in all the occupations and pleasures of the family.

Nor was there any change in this respect until the great foreign immigration began. That brought in a multitude of women who were accustomed to other notions of domestic service, and who, besides, were different from the New Englanders in both race and religion. Consequently the separation between the kitchen and the parlor gradually became broader, until now they are wide apart, and domestics are servants in the European sense. The daughters of farmers are no longer willing to go out to household work, for they resent being classed with servants, and will rather take poorer pay and endure greater labor as factory hands and saleswomen in shops.

The female descendants of those immigrants, too, are likely to be not less averse to domestic service, for it compels a submissiveness of manner against which they re bel, and implies a constant supervision that is intolerable to them. They will not be under the eye and at the command of a mistress, and the thought of being treated as sorvants and called servants angers them and fortifies them against hardships far severer than any they would have to endure in domestic service. For social distinctions are not loss marked among these working women than among the women who think they make up the most desirable society to which the prosperous can be admitted. There are fixed social grades in the one circle as well as in the other. The shop girl, for instance, holds herself above the factory operative and the factory operative looks down on the servant girl. If any one supposes that there s social equality or a desire for social equal-Ity among working women, he is very much mistaken. Those who pride themslyes on their higher position will not consent to open the gates for the admission of women whom they regard as in an inferior place.

Hence we are not surprised at this question rom our Boston correspondent. He looks down on a servant girl, and so do his mother and his sisters, and the rest of the women with whom he is accustomed to associate. though they all may be, like her, workers for their living. He has the pride of casto and the prejudices of caste no less than the men and women who guard the doors of the most exclusive fashionable society, and, practically, he discards and disdains the theories of social equality.

But in the case he mentions we do not see how he can have the slightest reason, even on his own grounds of social exclusiveness for not dancing with the servant girl. If he goes to a party which she also attends, they stand there on the same social footing, and why shouldn't he dance with her as well as with any other of the women present? If he is so fastidious in his notions as to social propriety that he objects to doing it, why does he go to a party in which she is included? Evidently those who invited her thought she was as worthy of consideration as our correspondent himself, though she waited on him at table in the boarding house.

The Charges Against Two Civil Justices. This city is divided into eleven districts.

each of which has a District Court, presided over by a Civil Justice, who is elected by the people to serve for six years and receives for his services \$6,000 a year. The office is not undesirable, as it does not consume more than three days a week, and gives the incumbent ample time to attend to his other business. Nor is the jurisdiction of these courts unimportant, for serious questions of the law of landlord and tenant often arise before the Justices.

The Fifth district, with its court room at 154 Clinton street, embraces the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth wards, and J. HENRY McCanthy is its Justice. The Sixth district, embracing the Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards, has its court room over a livery stable at the corner of Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street, and WILLIAM H. KELLY is its Justice. Before the State Senate committee on Friday, certain definite charges were preferred against both of these gentlemen. GRORGE STRASSNER, formerly he court stenographer in the Fifth district. testified in substance that he was virtually compelled by Justice McCanthy and his Clerk to pay \$3,000 in all out of his salary to certain persons. He stated that for the first year he paid \$1,200 out of his salary of \$2,000 per annum, thus receiving only \$800 for him self, and that after that time he was permit ted to retain one-half his salary. This money, he said, he paid to Court Officer MCALARNET.

MAURICE J. O'CONNOR, a stenographer appointed by Justice Kelly in June, 1882, testi fied that he paid to one JAMES J. FARRELL employed about the court, out of his salary \$2,939 up to August, 1884. O'Connon thinks this money went to the Justice, which conclusion he bases on what FARRELL said to him, and on the Judge's looks. He says:

"Farentt said that the Judge was temporarily embarrassed for money, on account of a buriswant he has on hand, and he wished, in consideration of the appoint ment, that I would pay him all my colory as I drew it over the 20 a day which I had been receiving until the Judge got out of his embarrasement. I was gind to gut the appointment, and as I didn't need the money, and anyposed it was only a loan. I agreed. * * The next court day, while Judge Kultz was utting, I asked him if he got the money from Pannil. You, yes; all right, he cald, and called up the next case in a hurry,

riving me at the same time a tarrible look." But in answer to this inference drawn from inconclusive circumstances, we have a positive denial from Justice KELLY:

"I have never received, directly or indirectly, as loan or otherwise, any portion of the salary of ex-Stemos rapher O'Cowson, nor has any person by my authority or to my knowledge or with my consent. That, on the contrary, having heard some rumors, I examined O'Cov-wos, and he denied dividing his salary, and I caused him to make affidavit thereto in writing, which fortunately now have."

Mr. KRLLY has borne hitherto a good reputation, and in view of his absolute denial and the absence of any direct proof against him, it is only fair at least to await further investigation of the matter before coming to any adverse conclusion. So, too, in reference to the charge against Justice McCarthy. The evidence does not show that he received any of the money paid by the stenographer, and he donies the accusation.

Of course, all division of salaries, or payment over of a certain portion to any person either as a reward for appointment or as a supposed bribe for retention in office, is corrupt and wrong; but it does not follow that because money was paid, it was paid to the Justices, or with their knowledge or consent.

A Strange Pamphlet.

We have received from the Hon. CHARLES DUBAND of Ansonia, Conn., a pamphlet in which he bitterly assails the Roy. E. P. PATson, the pastor of the Congregational church in that town. "Your paper," Mr. DURAND writes us, "having gained a national reputation for fearless courage in the condemnation of wrong, I am induced to send this narrative to you first."

The exact nature of the wrong from which he has suffered at the hands of Mr. Payson and his church we are, however, unable to discover from the pamphlet, and therefore cannot intelligently deal out the condemnation he wants from us. It appears that Mr. DURAND was expelled from the church in June, 1879, but on what grounds he does not tell us. We can only infer that he was put out because he was troublesome. and had brought very serious charges against the pastor; and if these charges were true, we are surprised that he did not leave of his own motion, for a man cannot be ediled by the sermons of a minister he dislikes and mistrusts. Mrs. DURAND even requested Mr. PATSON not to pray for her. It seems that he appointed "a day of prayer for each member during the year," and when Mrs. DURAND's day, the 14th of December, was near at hand, she addressed a formal letter to Mr. Payson in which she said, underscoring the words: "Please omit prayers in this instance, as I believe that the prayers only of the righteous avail." She also told the pastor, very bluntly, that he had lied in representing that he had received a call from nother church, when that church had never had the least notion of calling him.

But how can we be expected to take part in his unhappy controversy? We have only Mr. DURAND's side of the case, and that Mr Payson has a substantial defence seems to be shown by the fact that his church stands by him, while Mr. DURAND is put out of the oody. Besides, we do not like the tone of the pamphlet. It is vindictive and utterly unchristian, and we are amazed that a man who regards himself as a follower of the mesk and lowly JEsus could have written it. We cannot help thinking that the Ansonia Congregational church was justified in excluding Mr. DURAND as a troublesome spirit, and as a man who did not belong in the Christian fold. Yet it is wonderful that Mr. PAYSON does not take pains to silence him if he can disprove the charges, which are altogether libellous if they are fake.

The fishermen of Cape Ann possess pecu liar claims upon the attention and sympathy of the world. The annual reports of the Gloucenter fisheries involve loss of life and destruction of property to an extent probably not paralleled in the case of any other peaceful occupation of similar extent. Sometimes dozens ost in the great gales that sweep over the fishing banks. It is a most gratifying fact that luring the past year the dispaters to these orave fishermen have been much less numerous usual. Only 31 lives have been lost, against an annual average of 124 lives during the past fifteen years. Stouter vessels and better seamanship may diminish the peril but the winter storms never fall to bring sorrow to the little white city on Cane Ann.

A Democratic Congress is mighty reliable—

Republican Congresses have also shown a great deal of ability in the same direction. nbjugating the Democracy-An Unfricadly View of President Cleveland. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- Although in two weeks Congress will have assembled, Washington is as juiet as in midsummer. The President's order that he will not receive the office seekers had the officet of keeping this class at home, thus saving them not only more fleation, but hotel bills as well. Mr. Cleveland is indeed the great subjugator. He began with his Cabinet. Hav-ing succeeded in moulding the views of his advisors to conform to his own, he now proposes to subjugate the Democratio party. The result of the election in New York has made this rather a hard inster, but he has now got his second wind, and is hard at it again. The report is the offices are to be given herenfter slower than ever. The President is anxious to get Congress t endorse the recommendations he will submit in his message. He is wise subugh to know that patronage ias grant powers of coercion, hence be doesn't want to waste it. He expects decided antagonism to his silver views, but for all that he is not going to yield.

Me'ssoaler's "Rixe."

Panis, Nov. 11.-The engraver Bracquemond has finished a magnificent etching ofter Vessionler's famous picture "La Rixe." which figures in the gallery of her Britannie Majesty at Windsor. The etching is as fine a work as Bracquemoud has ever produced, which is saying not a little to those who are familiar with his aux fortes. At a commercial speculation the plate promises to be Tery profitable to the three parties en-gaged, namely, Georges Pelit, the publisher, Mylssonier, the artist, and Bracquemond, the engraver. Melssonier es with his own hand stehed what is called a "remarque" on the margin of the plate. This remark is his own portrait on horseback about three inches high, very delicately worked with the dry point. One ndred corner of the plate with this previous remark will be taken and each proof sold at \$200. These hundred choice proofs are already all subscribed for, and many of them are going to America. Thus the enter-prise starts with \$20,000 returns at once. The next lot proofs will be without the remark, which will be effaced after the first hundred have been pulled. There will be artists' proofs and proofs before the better and so on, until we arrive at the ordinary proofs, which wilk be sold for as least \$15 each. The etching of "La Hize" will probably be one of the best investments ever in engraving copyright.

Beattle's Hend is Level. From the Pribuse

Surveyor Beattle of the New York Custom Heune does not attempt to conceal from himself or suc-ceed in concealing from others his opinion that if Col-lector Hedden had been amart Sterling would be Weigher to-day instead of O'Brien.

The Egg Business Must be Slack. From the Chicago Herald. R. B. Hayes is in New York, probably for the urpose of counting out Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., who has nat been appointed to office down there.

A Mother Superior Sentenced to Prison. CONCERNION, Nov. 21. via Galveston.—The tother Superior of Trinity Convent has been sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for having caused the burish of the body of a nun without complying with certain

OREGON'S NEW SENATOR.

He Pleague Misself to Vote to Confirm the PORTLAND, Nov. 21 .- It has been asce ained that at the caucus of the Democratic

mes.bers of the Legislature held here on Tuesday evening, when authority was given to seventeen members to vote for John C. Mitch ell for Senator, on the promise that he would vote to confirm President Cleveland's appoint ments, a resolution was passed calling upor the President for the offices. The resolution recited the general political status of the State and argued that the Democrats therein could have control if they had the offices. The peti-tion was despatched to President Cleveland rosterday.

A few minutes after his election was announced Sonator Mitchell addressed the Legislature and defined his attitude toward the President in the following language:

President in the following language:

If I supposed for one moment that any Democratic Representative on this floor had cast his vote for me under the impression that it would have the effect of changing me from a Republican to a Democrat, of course I would not feel complimented; but I have every reason to know that no Remisman, no member of the Democratio print, classify over for me under any such impression that the fact of the following the fact of the fact that I second the fact that I recognize the fact that I recognize the fact that I should start that the fact that and elected a Democratic President, and what I have to say is this: that I shall not conselve it to be a part of my duty as a Renator to go to Washington and make factions opposition to the Administration now in power. The noninations of the President of the United Russes, if they are worthy men, shall receive my vote for confirmation, unless there is an attempt on the part of the President to make appointments that will infinite upone any tenure of office, and should he do so I spuid oppose the appointments.

A NEW JERSEY RETURNING BOARD. How Republican Officials in Secor Robeson's

County Vitlate the Will of the People. CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 21 .- The effort of the Republicans of this county to count out the Democratic County Clerk elect is attracting attention. Democrats are indignant at the aupearance of the 1876 game. Branning, the small majority. His election was conceded on all sides for several days. Then the Republicans got the Board of Canvassers, after the fashion of the old Florida Returning Board, to make out a set of returns declaring the Remake out a set of returns declaring the Republican candidate elected. The Democrats protested, and had a minority set of returns made out. Both sets of returns were taken to the Secretary of State's office in Treaton, and that official declined to file eitherset. Gov. Abbett was then appealed to. He consulted with Attorney-General Stockton, and decided that he had no jurisdiction over the matter. The Supreme Court must decide the question.

In order to get the matter before the Court, application has to be made for a writ of mandamus. Both sides will make such an application. The Democratis propose to leave up stone In order to get the matter before the Court, application has to be made for a writ of mandamus. Both sides will make such an application. The Democrats propose to leave ue stone unturned to show the fairness and legality of their claim. They will have testimony taken before a Supreme Court Commissioner on Monday, and on such testimony they will apply to the Supreme Court on Tuesday for a writ of mandamus. They will produce some startling evidence na to fraud by the Republicans. Denuty County Clerk Morgan, a Republican, has already been arrested by the Democrats on the charge of bribery. It will be shown that Morgan, in his official capacity, induced vectors to put ballots in for the Republican candidate, and did all he could toward having the Board of Canvasers act as they did.

Should the Supreme Court count in the Republicans, the indignation of Democrats will be intense, and will certainly result in an appeal to the higher court. It is believed, however, that the Court will decide on the merits of the case.

Heavy Balafall and Great Damage to

San Francisco, Nov. 21 .- It has rained broughout the State almost constantly for five days. It cleared off yesterday morning, but is raining harder than ever now. The total fall for the month up to 8 o'clock last evening is 8 7-100 inches. This has never been exceeded except perhaps in 1849, when 11 80-100 inches fell during October and November. The probabilities are that before the present month is ended that record will be exceeded. It is reported from Los Angeles that portions

It is reported from Los Angeles that portions of the Southern Pacific Railroad between sepulveds and San Fernando have been washed out, and that the San Fernando tunnel has caved in in several places. The damage so far, however, is not considered serious.

A despitch says that Charles Crocker, Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Italiroad Company, and party, who left here several days ago for the East, were detained by floods on the Colorado desert, and have started back on their return to this city. The Southern Pacific Company have sent out construction trains to all points where washouts are reported.

trains to an points where also reported on the ported.

Heavy washouts are also reported on the California Southern, which connects with the Atlantic and Pacific road. The railroad bridge in Cajon Pass has been washed away, and the Atlantic and Pacific track near Ludiow Station has been badly washed out in several places.

A cloud-burst in Devil's Cañon, near San Bonito, on Thursday hight, destroyed the toll road for some distance. A gatekeepor and his family barely escaped drowning. Damage from floads is also reported from many other parts of the State.

But Little Genaine Brandy Now Made in France.

From the St. James's Gazette. It appears from a report just furnished to he Academy of Science by M. Girard, the chief or the Paris Municipal Laboratory, that the production of genuine brandy has almost coased in France. During the decade 1840-1850, the quantity of alcohol annually distilled in the country averaged some twenty five million gallous, reven-eighths of which was obtained from wine. In 1883, though the quantity of spirits manufactured had nore than doubled, not quite half a milfion gallons were the distilled juice of the grape. Most of the alcohol now produced is made from grain; but a certain proportion of it is obtained from the distillation of cider and perry; of it is obtained from the distillation of cider and perry and even beet root, molasses, and potatoes are made to furnish a spirit, though of a very inferior kind. M. Girard says that the grain spirit would be fairly whole some if it were sufficiently rectified; but this is, it appears, never the case. As for the other forms of alcohol numerated, they are one and all charged with poison ous elements of the most deadly character—acids, ethers, and essential olls—and M. Girard attributes the in-crease of instuity in certain of the departments mainly to the growing consumption of these vile substitutes for the comparatively harmiess French brandy of the older

He Wants to Lay the Bayehester Chost. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you permit me to make a statement in your valuable paper concerning the so-called A. J. Parker's ghost of Bechester! Having noticed in the papers that and been deposited with Mr. Jacobs of the Bay nester House, to be given to say one who would deposited with Mr. Jacobs of the Bernetter House, to be given to any one who would concent to remain in the house from 11 8.2 to 4 M. and desting to combine business with a night's sport. I predented payment in the house staring to have some an arread to relieve to constant the louise staring for louise named, and in addition to ensure the great and its lanters, provided I had reasonable guarantee that the many would be paid and that I should refuse that the many would be paid and that I should refuse that the many would be paid and that I should refuse that the many would be paid in the fact that the phots story is a hoas, get that it is not an expectation that at the first in many many first of certain pe sons who are not desirous of have interest of certain pe sons who are not desirous of have interest of certain pe sons who are not desirous of have interest of certain pe sons who are not desirous of have interested even and the start of the sons of having above the persons who many in an expectation the value of property in the neighborion of flayers start, Years (ref.). Reason like we, hotel keeper, City Island.

A Card from Justles McCarthy. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read

in this morning's account of the proceedings before the Senate investigating committee what purports to be the testimony of one George Strassur, formerly stenograrealismony of one George straight, to many integrity as a Justice. I desire to say that each and every such attended its wilful and deliberate falsehood, and dictated solely by mailes and disappointment. I am prepared at any time to refute the charges. Yours fruy, New York, Nov. 21.

John Hunny McCantur. Olve Away Your Old Books and News.

papers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Com-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Committee on Books and Newspapers, branch of the State Charities Aid Association, solicits donations of old books and inagazines, illustrated papers, novels, and stories for distribution in heapitals and institutions supported by the State or by private charity. No interesting book or magazine comes amics, since these fustuations contain persons of all ages, creeds, inclinatifies and of every grade of education. Express charges upon packages sent to the office must be prepaid.

For the Committee, UARDIES II. PATIFIESOR, New York, Nov. 18. NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Hanged Sir John In PMgr.

ald in the Town Hall. The Mayor, Councillors and leading citizens were present. The offlyy was con demined to death. It was then placed in the jail, and was brought out on Friday morning and taken to the place of garantion, where there were over fively persons assembled. The wheriff of St. Henri then anid the widest excitement, hanged the editor, it is cread than dispersed, breastying good order. This evening the efficient of Sir Heeter Langevin and Sir P. A. Caroc, the Hollon, Mr. Chapleau, and Lieut-Uol. Onlinest were also treated in the same manner.

MONTERAL, Nov. 21 .- The newspaper called

Don't britate your lungs with a stubbarn cough, when Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be so readily procured, fore threats and lungs are specify nelped by it. 448.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE LIQUUR QUESTION.

Exactly What was Done and What was Not Bous-A Calm Review of the Subject. BALTIMORE, Nov. 21 .- After all the agitation which has appeared in the press concerning the action of the Third Plenary Council in this city last year regarding the liquor question, a fecorrect particulars on the subject may not be out of place. It may be stated here that there is no decree upon the subject of selling liquor and that should end all talk about the alleged decisive action of the Council. There was, however, a strong move made by some of the relates-potably Bishops Ireland, Spalding, and Keane, the temperance agitators-to have ously opposed by the German Bishops, The final conclusion was that the conservative position ever maintained by the Church in all countries was best. No decree was incorporated on the subject, because a specification on this subject would lead to an endless variety on

ment of good morals. The pastoral letter which every council of the Church, whether ecumenical (world-wide). plenary (national), or provincial (a body as sembled from within certain limits marked out in a nation), issues, as a matter of course, freer in scope, and substantially a sermon composed by the assemblage for the benefit of the people. While it has, to the Catholic mind a great and commanding authority, it is no so rigid as the decrees, just as the decrees of

others, and it was finally merged in that chap-

ter of a title which looks to the general enforce

the people. While it has, to the Catholic mind, a great and commanding authority, it is not so rigid as the decrees, just as the decrees of a provincial and plenary council have not the full force of an absolute demand on faith of a general council, whose decrees are approved by the Pope. These last are matters of faith, the second border upon them, and the first border upon the second.

It was in the pastoral letter that the voice of the Church was raised against liquor selling. Although this letter appeared over the signalure of Archbishop (fibbons, it, of course, was aubmitted in rough form to the Council. Everything was smooth until the clause on liquor selling was reached. How it reads, as decorously set forth to the world, all know. It has been reprinted a hundred times. The German Bishops at once objected. They protested against its urgency of Sunday closing, its exhortation of liquor sellers to quit their business and seek a more becoming way of making a living, and its high approval of Catholic temperance societies whose aims were known to be extreme. There was quite a hot and fierce debate on these points. The temperance Bishops urged the melancholy fact of prevalent drunkenness, and the diagrace brought upon the very name of Catholic by the undenlable certainty that the majority of saloons in cities were kept by those who were Catholics, at least in name. Hishop Koane of Richmond was especially eloquent on the subject. He biazed out in these flery words: "When I enter a town and see above the doors of those gates of hell the names of Irisk Catholice, or of German Catholics, I hang my head in shame." Bishop Spadding said: "To be poor is not an evil-it is the highest good." "Bust suppose he is a drunkard. The rich mangets drunk, and six policemen help him into a carriage, and tenderly take him home. The poor man gets drunk; he is a drunkard. The rich mangets drunk, and six policemen help him into a carriage, and tenderly take him home. The poor mangets drunk; he is allowed obstinate. They fought agains

EFFECTS OF HIGH LICENSE.

What It has Done Toward Restraining the From the Christian Union.

There are certain very honest temperance men whose aim is to secure such legislation as will relieve them of all responsibility for the liquor traffic. This done, they are content. But there are a great many, we think a vast majority, of temperance thinkers and workers, who are not particular to embody in the statute book their own notions on the subject of temperance; who desire, before everything, to secure such loxislation as will be practically most efficient in reducing the evils of the drink traffic. Such men will be interested to know what has been the practical effect of the high license law in the Fiate of Illinois. Official investigations have been made as to the results of this law; and it has been in operation long enough to produce results which. If not decisive, are certainly significant. There are certain very honest temperance

certainly significant.
The license is fixed by what is known as the Harper law, at \$500. In the city of Chicago this The license is fixed by what is known as the Harper iaw, at \$500. In the city of Ohleago this law has increased the revenue to the city from \$200,000 to \$1.500,000, and reduced the salcons from 4.900 to \$3.00. In Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago, though the peopulation has increased, the salcons have been reduced nearly one-half; while the income and the consequent reduction of taxation has been multiplied tenfold. What is more significant is a reduction in the number of arrests from 1.895 to 678. In Springfield, the capital of lilinois, the salcons have been reduced 33 per cent. In Recria the salcons have been reduced 32 per cent. In Pacria the salcons have been reduced nearly one-half; the revenue has been trebied. These are reports from the larger cities. In the smaller towns similar effects have been produced. In some of them no licenses are granted, and prohibition is secured by local option. In nearly if not quite all the others the number of salcons has been somewhat reduced, the amount of revenue to the State largely increased, and the amount of drunkenness and disorder notably diminished. From six columns of reports that its before us we take some specimen reports at haphazard:

ard: Ili.—Increase of revenue, fifty per decrease of saloons, nearly fifty per cent.; decrease of saloons, nearly fifty per cent.; decrease of notable intemperance, thirty cant; decrease of notable intemperance, thirsy per cent.

Quincy—Increase of revenue, nearly forty per cent.: decrease of saloons, thirty per cent.

Tolono—Revenue doubled; business of police courts diminished ninety per cent.

Tolono—Revenue low groggeries shut up.

Vandatia—No decrease of saloons; increase of druckedness, and fewer distributions.

Merris—Saloons—Reced from twenty-four to the control of the

Merris-Saicons _______aced from \$2,400 to \$2,000.

We need not, perhaps, continue these reports. The general result is expressed by the facts that in the state at large the revenues of the Stats have been increased from \$700,000 to over \$4,500,000, tha number of saicons has been reduced from \$6,000 to less than 9,000, tha best clements of both carties unit? In supporting and enforcing the law, and disregard of it apparently finis little sanction from e...er the people or their natural representatives, he courts, the Sheriffs, and the juries. Moreover, in courty after county, in small villages, the high license has had the effect to close up all liquor shors. The report from Fayetts county may be regarded as a typical one in this regard; In several small towns in this county, the High License law has practically resulted in prohibition, there being no one in these places willing to pay the required fee. In the reports before us we do not find a single town or county which indicates unfavorable results. The disalvantage of a State prohibitory system is that it is not snforced in the great cities, whether in Maine, Vermont, Ransas, or lowa. The alvantage of a high tax or a high ifconse system is that it can be and is at once enforced in the alies, whether in the State of lilinois or Missouri; that it shuts up, if not the worst salcons, certainly those which are most productive of disorder and of crime, while it has a tendency to shu up all saccompanied by local option, gives the people in the rural districts absolute power to close them. At all events, we think those definite reports from the various connities of Illinois are quite conclusive as to one fact; that a high license or a high tax with a traffic must either shut their cyse to the facts or oppose this method of dealing with the drink traffic must either shut their cyse to the facts or oppose the which flow from it. Those who oppose this method of dealing with the drink traffic must either shut their cyse to the facts or oppose the system on some other gr

A Young and Popular Bemorrat Appointed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-The President to-day appointed Richard P. Hammond, Jr. to be Surveyor, General of California, vice William II. Browne, resigned, to take effect Jan. 1. Mr. Hammond is a son of Major to take effect Jan. 1. Mr. Hammond is a sen of Major R. P. Hammond of San Francisco, the last Democratic Collector of that port, and a nephew of the famous Col. Jack Hayes, the Texas ranger and the first Sherid of the city of San Francisco was also the last Benecratic United States. Street, or ho was also the last Benecratic United States. Street, or the was also the last Benecratic United States. Street, or the was the sent of California. He is a native of the State. Its years are the states of the state of the state of the first of tailfornia. He is and to have a larger personnal ratio of the first of tailfornia. He had been sent of tailfornia. He had been sent of California the Democratic state Control Committee, and all the leading Democratic state Control Committee, and all the leading Democratic state Control Control of the State. His appointment is considered as a compliment to the young Democracy of the State.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. Society has taken its preliminary canter in the shape of a few weddings and 4 o'clock tens, and will be ready when the Metropolitan

Opera House opens to-morrow night to start fairly in its annual race for scotal preferment and success. With an interlude sacred to the ties of blood and the claims of the national fowl, the race will then go steadily on, gaining accelerated speed and force as nights grow long and entertainments multiply, until it is brought up with a round turn at the beginning of Lent. Many will drop out of the line before that time comes, many will take headers into the vortex of folly, from which they ean hardly come out unharmed, while to others it will be a delightful dream of hopes fulfilled, vanity gratified, and success assured.

The lovers of good music have probably the best chance of a rational and satisfactory wintor. The concert halls alone which stand open for them will give all the enjoyment that can be desired, and the opera promises to be as good as it was last year, if not better. From a ocial point of view, too, the prospect is cheering, every box of the two grand tiers taken, and two hundred seats sold in the parquet. The first ball of the season will be the Junior Patriarchs', on the 8th of December, to be folowed by an Assembly on the 17th, and a Cotillon on the 21st. Mrs. Frederick Gallatin's ball for the coming out of her eldest daughter will fit in somewhere between these Delmonico entertainments, and there will be dancing classes and small private dances that have not yet been announced. So December is well provided for, although it is never so brilliant as January.

The annual Racquet Court entertainment of Mr. William R. Travers was given last Wednesday afternoon, and was more fully attended, gayer, and pleasanter than ever before. There was a large assemblage of ladies, all in most kilarious spirits, who greatly enjoyed, or affected so to do, the athletic games and feats of strength that their kindly host had provided for thom. Nearly all the members of the Bacquet Club were present, and what is usually called the hum of conversation expanded into a confusion of tongues in comparison with which the Tower of Babel must have been a very mild roar. Then came the getting down stairs to the club rooms, where the usual feast of terrapin from Baltimore, canvasbacks from Currituck, and champagne and Burto be discussed, and, best of all, the joylal, aniindividual in the company feel that the feast was spread for his own separate onjoyment.

Thanksgiving parties to the country seem to se less numerous than usual this year, and will probably be limited to those who have not yet quitted their summer homes and have invited a few intimate friends to share with them the glories of the departing autumn, whose rich amber sunsets are still flooding plain, hillside, and valley with their golden light.

Mrs. Robert Garrett, who has a superb country place just out of Baltimore, will entertain a large party of guests next week. Among them will be Mrs. Helyar and Miss Frick, Mr. and Mrs. Bichard Irvin, Jr., Count Glydenstolpe, Mr. Goold Redmond, and Mr. Winthrop Gray. Par Bockaway, which for the last few weeks has been abandoned to its few winter residents, its mouning ocean, and barren stretch of sands, saw a renewal of summer glories on Tuesday last, when Miss Emilie Nellson was married to Mr. Burrill. The roads were blocked with fourin-hands, landaus, and the more plebelan stages, which brought a goodly number of guests from the railroad to the parish church. Col. Jay's yellow coach, with Mrs. Jay, Miss Constance Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irvin. Jr., on its roof, drave over from Hempstead, whonce also came Mr. R. D. Morgan's and Mr. Stanley Mortimer's breaks, Mrs. Fernando Yznaga and Mr. Belmont Purdy were rith Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, while Mr. Mortimer drove Mrs. Ladenborg. Mrs. Sands, and Miss Clara Wright. The bride was beautifully costurned and looked extremely well.

From an aesthetic point of view the pretties! enture of the wedding was the bridesmaids. bofore whom Mr. Oscar Wilde would have bowed in admiration. They were truly a symphony in rose color, and from the tips of their tiny bonnets to the edge of their fresh pink gowns were most pleasing and harmonious to the eye. Among the guests who gathered around the numerous small tables which were spread in Mr. Nolison's hospitable country house were many very pretty women. The belles of the coming winter were represented by Miss Emily Heckscher, Miss May Brady. Miss Annie Murray, Miss Dalsy Stevens, Miss Fanny Swan, Mrs. Turnure, Miss Lydia Emmet, and the three Miss Winthrops, not sisters, but only distant cousins-Miss Egerton Winthrop, Miss Grenville Winthrop, Katharine Winthrop, daughter of Mr. Robert Winthrop. Among the very youthful matrons were Mrs. Ladenberg, Mrs. Cowdin, Mrs. La Montagne, and Mrs. James L. Harriman, all of them married to members of the Rockaway

Hunt, and all residents of Far Rockaway. The next wedding is order will be that of Miss Harriet Bishop and Mr. James F. D. Lanier on Tuesday next, with a reception afterward at Mr. Bishop's sumptuous residence in Fifth avenue. This closes the rather formidable list of hunting men who have gone over to the matrimonial majority during the last year. The remnant who are left intact propose, it is said, to stand by their bachelor colors for some little time longer.

Outside of the hunting set, Miss Alice Johnson is to be married on the 2d to Mr. Herman Emmett, and Miss Grace Hoffman to Mr. White at Zion Church on the 3d of December, The winter colony at Newport are also to have a gay wedding on the 2d, when Miss Pauline Loroy. daughter of Mr. Stuyvesant Leroy, will be married to Mr. Amos T. French. Miss French, Miss Dresser, Miss Van Rensselaor, Miss Jessie Reene, and Miss Hunter are to appear as

bridesmaids on this occasion. One of the prettiest brides of the autumn was Miss Ida Schenck, who was married to Mr. Frederick Wilmerding a few days since. She had the courage to depart from the conventional satin gown, "on train," lace veil, and orange blossoms, and appeared in a short white frockimade of a light and fluffy material, with a "fetching" little carote perched on the top of her very graceful head. There were bu, fow present to see her, but those who

caught a guinoso said she was quite fascinating in her simple and original costume. The first large afternoon gathering of the season took place yesterday at Mrs. Elliott Johnston's residence in Madison avenue. The introduction of some very sweet music by members of Mr. Shackelford's choir was an improvement upon the usual 4 o'clock tea, which is a little too vapidly conversational to suit the tastes of people of ordinary intelligence. The boy with the high soprano voice who first appeared at Mrs. Peters's musicals last spring sang most delightfully, and as a number of men dropped in on their way up town, the ladies, who had assembled a little carlier, en-joyedithemselves remarkably well.

Miss Saille Duncan Elliot and Miss Jeanne Borrows are to have their presentation teas on the 3d and 4th of December, cards having been issued for them by Mrs. Giraud Poster and Mrs. Samuel Borrowe.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Daisy Otis, daughter of Mr. William Otis of Boston, to the Rev. Julian Smith, son of the iate Dr. John Cotton Smith of the Church of the Assension. Miss Otis is a niece of the Hon. James Otis, and inherits a fortune from her randmother, the late Mrs. Sigourney of Boston. Washington society will extend a warm welcome to Mr. Barrington, who is abortly to return there as first Secretary of Legation. Mr. Barrington was a great favorito at the capital, and made scores of friends when he was

private secretary to Sir Frederick Bruce. Mr. Arthur James's marriage to Miss Mary Cavendish-Bentinck will take place in London next month. By express parmission of the Queen, the ceremony will be performed in the royal chapel of St. James's Palace. Mr. James's American relatives, although good republicans, are not a little gratified by this mark o royal favor.